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18 SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES

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The report is of a mathematical study of electromagnetic phenomena associated with nonlinear dielectrics having memory. Definite details are available in the scientific papers produced and in the SIAN monograph, "Ill-posed Problems for Integrodifferential Equations in Mechanics and Electromagnetic Theory", SIAN Studies in Applied Mathematics, August 1981. The basic thrust of the work has been the derivation of stability and growth entimates (in suitable function space norms) for both electric fields and electric induction fields (CONT.)

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FINAL REPORT

AF()x-77-3346.

Stability And Growth Estimates For Electric Fields In Nonconducting Dielectrics With Nemory 7/1/77-4/30/81

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In the summer of 1977, this author initiated a program of study whose basic aim was to describe the qualitative behavior of rigid, nonconducting material dic-lectrics exhibiting memory effects. In effect, this program led to the study of specific evolution equations (systems of partial integro-differential equations) which result when the classical local forms of Maxwell's equations in a Lorentz reference frame are combined with the simple vector identity

(where E is the electric field) and various constitutive hypotheses relating the electric field and the electric induction field D as well as the magnetic field B and the magnetic intensity H. Two basic types of constitutive relations were examined; the first of these was proposed by Maxwell in 1877 and subsequently used by Hopkinson in connection with his studies on the residual charge of the Leyden jar. The Maxwell-Hopkinson theory is governed by the constitutive relation

$$D(\underline{x},t) = c E(\underline{x},t) + \int_{-\infty}^{t} \phi(t-\tau) E(\underline{x},t) d\tau H(\underline{x},t) = \mu^{-1}B(\underline{x},t)$$

where c > 0, $\mu > 0$, and $\phi(t)$, $t \ge 0$ is a continuous monotonically decrossing function of t. Implications of the Maxwell-Hopkinson theory have been derived in references [8] and [9] as well as in the recent SIAM monograph by this author ([1]). The second, and more interesting set of constitutive hypotheses, upon which a good deal of our work has been based, are those which incorporate the concepts of holohedral and hemihodral isotropic dielectric response as introduced by R.A. Toupin and R.S. Rivlin in 1960. Noting that the Maxwell-Hopkinson constitutive relations do not account for the observed absorbtion and dispersion of electro-magnetic waves in material non-conductors, Toupin and Rivlin effectively build into their constitutive relations both magnetic memory effects as well as the coupling of electric and magnetic influences. A simplified version of the Toupin-Rivlin hypotheses has been studied by this author in the papers [4], [5] and [10] and a complete presentation summarizing all of this work may be found in Chapter III of the SIAM monograph [1]; the Toupin-Rivlin models are of particular

can stand as a guide for the laboratory measurement of constitutive constants which appear in both the Maxwell-Hopkinson and Toupin-Rivlin theories. Throughout the course of this work the basic tools have been certain differential inequality arguments (logarithmic convexity, concavity, or a combination thereof) which had earlier been proven successful in dealing with ill-posed problems for Linear partial differential equations. In almost every instance we have had to extend and modify these arguments (or invent new ones) to deal with the systems of partial-integrodifferential equations which were relevant to our studies.

The principal investigator began work on this project while an assistant professor in the Mathematics Department at the University of South Carolina; he is currently an associate professor in that same Department. During the year 1980-81 the principal investigator was a visiting associate professor in the School of Mathematics at the University of Minnesota. The principal investigator was invited by the AMS to organize a special session on ill-posed problems for integro-differential and partial differential equations at the annual meeting of that society in Atlanta in 1978. He also lectured for four weeks, by invitation, on the subject matter of the AFOSR Grant, in the Mathematics Department of the Technion, The Israel Institute of Technology, in December 1978 notes from that series of lectures resulted in the invitation from SIAN to produce the Monograph which is listed as reference [1] in the bibliography.

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